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| **Technology** | **Variables** |
| **Inventor** | **Independent Variable** |
| **Scientist** | **Dependent Variable** |
| **Theory** | **Constants** |
| **Observation** | **Metric Measurements** |
| **Investigation** | **Weather** |
| **Hypothesis** | **Water Cycle** |
| **Data** | **Erosion** |
| **Experiment** | **Rock Cycle** |
| The parts of an experiment that changes | the practical application of knowledge to a particular area |
| The part of the experiment that you change on purpose; x axis on the graph; planned | A person who produces something useful for the first time through the use of the imagination or experimentation |
| The part of the experiment that changes as a result of what you did; y axis on the graph; measured; unplanned | A person who studies and investigates science |
| The part of the experiment that does not change | An idea that is repeatedly supported by test results |
| Length – meter  Volume – liter and milliliter  Mass – kilograms and grams  Density – grams per milliliter  Temperature - Celsius | the act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence, often involving measurement with instruments |
| The day-to-day behavior of the atmosphere | To study by close examination and systematic inquiry |
| The flow of water from precipitation to evaporation to condensation over and over again | An assumption made in order to test logical or empirical consequences |
| The weathering, moving, and depositing of rock and rock by-products around the earth’s surface | Information, such as measurements or statistics, collected from experiments and used to help draw conclusions or support hypotheses |
| The repetition of the geological process involved as rock cools from molten magma to igneous rock, is eroded and deposited to form sedimentary rock, and is compressed and changed to form metamorphic rock | To test or establish a hypothesis or illustrate a known law |

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| **Adhesion** | **Universe** |
| **Cohesion** | **Galaxy** |
| **Polarity** | **Orbit** |
| **Atmosphere** | **Solar System** |
| **Air Pressure** | **Constellation** |
| **Fronts** | **Rotation** |
| **Humidity** | **Revolution** |
| **Storms** | **Moon Phases** |
| **Ellipse** | **Tides** |
| Everything that exists, from the smallest atomic particle to the largest group of stars | The ability of water to cling or stick to other materials |
| A huge collection of stars, gas, and dust held together by gravity that travels together through space | The ability of water to cling or stick to itself |
| The curved path of a satellite around another body in space | The positive and negative attraction of the two ends of a water molecule |
| The sun and all the objects that orbit it | Layer of gases that surround the Earth; made of a mixture of gases plus small amounts of tiny solids & liquids; keeps the right temperatures on Earth; contains oxygen used by organisms for respiration and carbon dioxide used by plants, algae, and bacteria |
| A group of stars that forms a pattern in the sky | Force that air in the atmosphere exerts on a body in all directions; decreases with altitude |
| Movement of the earth that forms night and day | Boundary or place where two air masses meet and produce different kinds of weather |
| Movement of the earth around the sun; takes one earth year | The amount of water vapor in the air |
| The changing face of the moon reflected by the sun as seen from the Earth at night throughout a month | Any disturbed state of the atmosphere affecting its surface; thunderstorm, hail, blizzard, tornado, hurricane |
| Rise and fall of sea levels caused by the gravitational force of the Moon and Sun | The oval shaped path the earth follows as it travels around the sun |
| **DNA** | **Climate** |
| **Reproduction** | **Food Chain** |
| **Heredity** | **Pollution** |
| **Classification** | **Ecosystem** |
| **Cell** |  |
| **Organism** |  |
| **Photosynthesis** |  |
| **Fossils** |  |
| **Environment** |  |

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| The typical temperatures and precipitation for a particular area over a long period of time | **D**eoxyribo**N**ucleic**A**cid – the double ladder-shaped molecule in a cell’s nucleus that contains the genetic information for an organism |
| The feeding order of organisms in a community | The process of creating a new organism from parent organisms either sexually, with cells from two parents combining, or asexually, with cells from just one parent |
| Something added to the environment that is harmful to living things | Passing physical and character traits from parents to offspring |
| The interactions among the living and nonliving elements in a given place | The organization of things into groups that share traits and characteristics |
|  | The basic unit of structure in all living things |
|  | Any living thing |
|  | The process in which plants use sunlight to make their own food (glucose) from carbon dioxide and water; oxygen is released when glucose is produced |
|  | The remains of living things that are at least partially preserved in sedimentary rock |
|  | The complex physical, chemical, and biotic factors, including climate, soil, and living things, that surround an organism |
| **Atom** | **Chemical Equation** |
| **Compound** | **Chemical Changes & Reactions** |
| **Solution** | **Magnetism** |
| **Element** | **Gravity** |
| **Mixture** | **Electricity** |
| **Matter** | **Energy** |
| **Mass** | **Sound** |
| **Chemical Symbol** | **Light** |
| **Chemical Formula** | **Potential and Kinetic energy** |

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| The symbolic representation of a chemical reaction. Reactants are on the left. Products are on the right. | the smallest particle that has all the properties of an element; it cannot be broken down into any other substance; made up of protons, neutrons, and electrons |
| Any change that results in the formation of a new substance. | Pure substances that are chemical unions of two or more elements |
| A force of nature which causes certain kinds of objects to attract to one another. | A mixture where one substance dissolves in another |
| The attractive force generated by magnets | The simplest form of a pure substance that cannot be broken down into any other substance by chemical means |
| The measurement of the force of attraction given as an object’s weight, usually the measurement of the earth’s pull on a mass; depends on the mass of the objects and the distance between them | Two or more substances that do not chemically combine; the substances maintain separate identities and properties |
| The movement of electrons | Material that takes up space (volume), has mass, and is composed of atoms |
| The ability to do work, or exert force, and move things in the direction of that force | The amount of matter in an object |
| A wave whose speed is dependent on the temperature, elasticity, and density of the medium through which it travels and that our ears are designed to record | An abbreviation for an element on the periodic table. The first letter is capitalized. If there are two letters, the second is lower case. |
| A visible wave of heat energy from the sun that can reflect, refract, diffuse, or be absorbed | Energy at rest and energy of motion |
| **Nonrenewable & Renewable resources** |  |
| **Friction** |  |
| **Motion** |  |
| **Work** |  |
| **Forces** |  |
| **Simple Machine** |  |
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|  | Nonrenewable resources are like fossil fuels and trees; can run out  Renewable resources like wind, water, and sun cannot run out and can be used over and over |
|  | The rubbing of one object against another, which often produces heat or noise; it is a force that resists motion |
|  | Change in position |
|  | Moving an object in the same direction as the force acting on it |
|  | Any kind of push or pull on an object |
|  | A device that changes the amount, distance, or direction of force needed to do work |
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